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 - 4 FILE ADISNEWS
 - 558 FILE AGRICOLA
 - 20 FILE ANABSTR
 - 169 FILE AQUASCI
 - 193 FILE BIOBUSINESS
 - 13 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
 - 3921 FILE BIOSIS
 - 830 FILE BIOTECHABS
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 - 1062 FILE CABA
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 - 9 FILE CEN
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 - 1 FILE IMSRESEARCH
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 - 2008 FILE EMBASE
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 - 34 FILE FEDRIP
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              FILE PROMT
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              FILE RDISCLOSURE
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              FILE WPIFV
              FILE WPINDEX
       1172
                                      70 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX
  63 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,
     QUE ((ACID(3A) PROTEASE) OR (ACID(3A) PROTEINASE))
L1
=> s l1 (l) (fusarium oxysporum)
              FILE AGRICOLA
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              FILE BIOSIS
              FILE BIOTECHABS
              FILE BIOTECHDS
              FILE BIOTECHNO
              FILE CABA
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              FILE PASCAL
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              FILE USPAT2
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              FILE WPIDS
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235

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3 FILE WPINDEX

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L2 QUE L1 (L) (FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM)

=> s l1 (10a) (fusarium oxysporum)

12 FILES SEARCHED...

4 FILE CAPLUS

25 FILES SEARCHED...

38 FILES SEARCHED...

1 FILE IFIPAT

55 FILES SEARCHED...

1 FILE USPATFULL

68 FILES SEARCHED...

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L3 QUE L1 (10A) (FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM)

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F1 4 CAPLUS F2 1 IFIPAT F3 1 USPATFULL

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L4 6 L3

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ANSWER '5' FROM FILE IFIPAT

=> d bib abs 1-5

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:486094 CAPLUS

DN 139:260027

TI Trypsin-like protease (TLP) production in Fusarium oxysporum and Fusarium venenatum and use of the TLP promoter for recombinant protein (qlucoamylase) production

AU Farnworth, Natalie E.; Robson, Geoffrey D.; Trinci, Anthony P. J.; Wiebe, Marilyn G.

CS School of Biological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PT, UK

SO Enzyme and Microbial Technology (2003), 33(1), 85-91 CODEN: EMTED2; ISSN: 0141-0229

- PB Elsevier Science
- DT Journal
- LA English
- The production of native trypsin-like protease (TLP) in wild type strains of ABFusarium oxysporum (214) and F. venenatum (A3/5) was assessed and compared with the expression of recombinant glucoamylase (GAM) under the F. oxysporum TLP promoter in F. venenatum JeRS 325. In the two non-recombinant strains, TLP was only detected in the supernatants of batch cultures after the onset of stationary phase and TLP production was highest in the presence of a proteinaceous nitrogen source at pH 7.5. In chemostat cultures of F. oxysporum, the specific TLP production rate was neg. correlated with specific growth rate $(\mu=0.03-0.09~h-1)$. In F. venenatum, A3/5 at dilution rates between 0.06 and 0.15 h-1, specific TLP production was also neg. correlated with specific growth rate. The F. oxysporum TLP promoter regulates GAM production in F. venenatum JeRS 325, but the specific GAM production rate is known to be constant between 0.05 and 0.19 h-1, showing that regulation of the promoter in the recombinant host differs from that in the native strain. Western blot anal. demonstrated that GAM production began in batch cultures of F. venenatum JeRS 325 during the decelerating growth phase, and that de novo synthesis of GAM occurred during stationary phase.
- RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
- L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 2000:283653 CAPLUS
- DN 133:55767
- TI Effect of caffeoylshikimic acid of date palm roots on activity and production of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. albedinis cell wall-degrading enzymes
- AU El Modafar, C.; Tantaoui, A.; El Boustani, E.
- CS Laboratoire de Biotechnologie et Physiopathologie Vegetales, Faculte des Sciences et Techniques de Gueliz, Departement de Biologie, Marrakech, Morocco
- SO Journal of Phytopathology (2000), 148(2), 101-108 CODEN: JPHYEB; ISSN: 0931-1785
- PB Blackwell Wissenschafts-Verlag GmbH
- DT Journal
- French $\mathtt{L}\mathtt{A}$ Caffeoylshikimic acid (CSA), a major phenolic compound of date palm roots, ABrepresents one of the resistance factors of the host to Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. albedinis. The CSA was tested at various concns. (0.25 to 3 $\mu mol/mL)$ on the activity and the production of F. oxysporum f. sp. albedinis cell wall-degrading enzymes (CWDE): proteases, cellulases, pectin methylesterases (PME), polygalacturonases (PG) and polygalacturonate trans-eliminases (PGTE). CSA had very little effect on the activity of the various enzymes, although it greatly reduced their production The mycelial growth was also affected by CSA, but this does not explain why only the production of CWDE was noticeably reduced. In order to explain this differential effect of CSA on the activity and production of CWDE, in one group of expts. the effect of the products of hydrolysis of CSA (caffeic acid and shikimic acid) was tested and in another, the effect of the products of CSA (quinones) obtained by tyrosinase oxidation was investigated. Shikimic acid did not have a significant effect on the activity of the CWDE but weakly inhibited their production Caffeic acid showed a larger inhibition of the activity of the various CWDE that was greater than that of CSA, and its inhibiting effect appeared to be more important during their production The oxidation of CSA by tyrosinase was accompanied by a greater inhibition of the activity of the various CWDE. This inhibition was appreciable in comparison with that observed due to the effect of non-oxidized CSA on CWDE production In the same way, oxidation of caffeic acid provoked a greater inhibiting effect on the activity of CWDE than unoxidized caffeic acid. These results suggest that CSA generates products of hydrolysis (in particular, caffeic acid) and products of oxidation (quinones) which inhibit the activity of the proteolytic,

cellulolytic and pectinolytic enzymes produced by F. oxysporum f. sp. albedinis in the culture medium.

RE.CNT 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
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AN 1995:340823 CAPLUS

DN 122:127548

TI Trypsin-like protease of Fusarium, its manufacture with recombinant cells, and its use in detergent compositions

IN Branner, Sven; Hastrup, Sven

PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Den.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN CNT 1

| FAN. | CNT | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|------|------|-------------|-----------|----------|------|----------------------|---------------|-----|------|----------|----------|------|---------|------|-----|-----|
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| ΡI | PI WO 9425583 | | | A1 19941110 | | | | WO 1994-DK177 | | | | | 19940504 | | | | | |
| | | W: | AU, | BB, | | | BY, | CA, | CN, | CZ, | FI, | HU, | JP, | KP, | KR, | KZ, | LK, | LV, |
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| | | | BF, | ВJ, | CF, | CG, | CI, | CM, | GA, | GN, | ML, | MR, | NE, | SN, | TD, | TG | | |
| | AU 9467203 CN 1125465 | | | A | 1 | 19941121 | | | AU 1994-67203 | | | | | 1994 | 9940504 | | | |
| | | | Α | | 19960626 | | | CN 1994-192515 | | | 5 | 19940504 | | | | | | |
| | US | 5693 | 520 | | Α | | 1997 | 1202 | | U | S 19 | 95-5 | 5351 | 6 | 1995 | 1103 | | |
| PRAI | DK | 1993 | -523 | | | | 1993 | 0505 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WO | 1994 | -DK1 | 77 | | | 1994 | 0504 | | | | | | | | | | |

AB A trypsin-like protease from Fusarium oxysporum DSM 2672, cDNA encoding the protease, a DNA construct or vector containing this cDNA, and a method of preparing the protease with recombinant cells containing the vector are claimed.

The protease may be used in detergent compns. The cDNA for F. oxysporum protease was cloned, sequenced, and expressed in Aspergillus oryzae. The protease was produced in an inactive prepro form. To convert it to an active form, an aspartyl protease isolated from F. oxysporum supernatants was added to the fermentation medium. The protease showed a reversed Arg/Lys specificity relative to bovine trypsin, i.e., it is more Arg-active than Lys-active. The enzyme was a broad activity optimum between pH 8 and 11 and a temperature optimum of .apprx.40° (at pH 9.5) when using D-Val-Leu-Lys-pNA as substrate.

- L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 1991:675327 CAPLUS
- DN 115:275327
- TI Effect of substrate and pH on the activity of proteases from Fusarium oxysporum var. lini
- AU Castro, Ieso Miranda; Lima, Angelica Alves; Paula, Carmem Aparecida; Nicoli, Jacuqes Robert; Brandao, Rogelio Lopes
- CS Dep. Ind., Univ. Fed. Ouro Preto, Ouro Preto, 35400, Brazil
- SO Journal of Fermentation and Bioengineering (1991), 72(2), 132-4 CODEN: JFBIEX; ISSN: 0922-338X
- DT Journal
- LA English
- The results obtained in this work suggest that both the pH (through selective inhibition) and the carbon source (through repression and acidification or alkalinization of the medium) may play an important role in the distribution of extracellular proteases in F. oxysporum var. lini.
- L5 ANSWER 5 OF 5 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2004 IFI on STN DUPLICATE 1
- AN 10277371 IFIPAT; IFIUDB; IFICDB
- TI USE OF ACID-STABLE SUBTILISIN PROTEASES IN ANIMAL FEED; ADJUSTING NUTRIENT IN ANIMAL FEEDS
- INF Kluenter; Anna-Marie, Loerrach, DE

Oestergaard; Peter Rahbek, Virum, DK Sjoeholm; Carsten, Alleroed, DK Kluenter Anna-Marie (DE); Oestergaard Peter Rahbek (DK); Sjoeholm Carsten IN(DK) Unassigned PAF Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000) PAPATREA L. PABST HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP, SUITE 2000, ONE ATLANTIC CENTER, AG 1201 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GA, 30309-3400, US US 2003021774 A1 20030130 PIUS 2001-779334 20010208 ΑI PRAI DK 2000-200 20000208 20000217 (Provisional) US 2000-183133P 20030130 US 2003021774 FΙ Utility; Patent Application - First Publication ĎΤ CHEMICAL FS APPLICATION CLMN 12 6 Figure(s). GΙ FIG. 1 shows pH-stability curves, viz. residual protease activity of four proteases (one acid-stable protease of the subtilisin family derived from Bacillus sp. NCIMB 40484 (PD 498) , and three reference proteases (Sub.Novo, and Sub.Novo(Y217L), both derived from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens, and SAVINASE tm) after incubation for 2 hours, at a temperature of 37 degrees C., and at pH-values in the range of pH 2 to pH 11; the activity is relative to residual activity after a 2 hour incubation at pH 9.0, and 5 degrees C.; FIG. 2 shows pH-activity curves, viz. protease activity between pH 3 and pH 11, relative to the protease activity at pH-optimum, of the same four proteases; FIG. 3 shows temperature-activity curves at pH 9.0, viz. protease activity at pH 9.0 between 15 degrees C. and 80 degrees C., relative to protease activity at the optimum temperature, of the same four proteases; FIG. 4 shows pH-stability curves similar to FIG. 1 but for six other acid-stable proteases of the subtilisin family derived from Bacillus alcalophilus NCIMB 10438, Fusarium oxysporum IFO 4471, Paecilomyces lilacinus CBS 102449, Aspergillus sp. CBS 102448, Acremonium chrysogenum ATCC 48272, Acremonium kiliense ATCC 20338; FIG. 5 shows pH-activity curves similar to FIG. 2 but for the same proteases as in FIG. 4; and FIG. 6 shows temperature activity curves at pH 9.0 similar to FIG. 3 but for the same proteases as in FIG. 4. Acid-stable proteases of the subtilisin family, their use in animal feed, ABfeed-additives and feed compositions containing such proteases, and methods for the treatment of vegetable proteins using such proteases. CLMN 12 6 Figure(s). FIG. 1 shows pH-stability curves, viz. residual protease activity of four proteases (one acid-stable protease of the subtilisin family derived from Bacillus sp. NCIMB 40484 (PD 498) , and three reference proteases (Sub.Novo, and Sub.Novo(Y217L), both derived from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens, and SAVINASE tm) after incubation for 2 hours, at a temperature of 37 degrees C., and at pH-values in the range of pH 2 to pH 11; the activity is relative to residual activity after a 2 hour incubation at pH 9.0, and 5 degrees C.; FIG. 2 shows pH-activity curves, viz. protease activity between pH 3 and pH 11, relative to the protease activity at pH-optimum, of the same four proteases; FIG. 3 shows temperature-activity curves at pH 9.0, viz. protease activity at pH 9.0 between 15 degrees C. and 80 degrees C., relative to protease activity at the optimum temperature, of the same four proteases; FIG. 4 shows pH-stability curves similar to FIG. 1 but for six other acid-stable proteases of the subtilisin family derived from Bacillus alcalophilus NCIMB 10438, Fusarium oxysporum IFO 4471, Paecilomyces lilacinus CBS 102449, Aspergillus sp. CBS 102448, Acremonium chrysogenum ATCC 48272, Acremonium

kiliense ATCC 20338;

FIG. 5 shows pH-activity curves similar to FIG. 2 but for the same proteases as in FIG. 4; and

FIG. 6 shows temperature activity curves at pH 9.0 similar to FIG. 3 but for the same proteases as in FIG. 4.

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- QUE L1 (10A) (PAECILOMYCES LILACINUS) L6
- => s l1 (l) (paecilomyces lilacinus)
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- QUE L1 (L) (PAECILOMYCES LILACINUS) L7

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:40:39 ON 09 JUN 2004 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS) FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 14:40:39 ON 09 JUN 2004 COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI) => s 176 L7 $\Gamma8$ => dup rem 18 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8 5 DUP REM L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED) L9 ANSWERS '1-5' FROM FILE USPATFULL => d bib abs 1-5 DUPLICATE 1 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN L9 2003:29832 USPATFULL ANUse of acid-stable subtilisin proteases in animal feed TISjoeholm, Carsten, Alleroed, DENMARK INOestergaard, Peter Rahbek, Virum, DENMARK Kluenter, Anna-Marie, Loerrach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF 20030130 US 2003021774 A1 PI20010208 (9) ΑI US 2001-779334 A1DK 2000-200 20000208 US 2000-183133P 20000217 (60) PRAI Utility \mathtt{DT} FS APPLICATION PATREA L. PABST, HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP, SUITE 2000, ONE ATLANTIC CENTER, LREP 1201 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GA, 30309-3400 Number of Claims: 12 CLMNExemplary Claim: 1 ECL 3 Drawing Page(s) DRWN LN.CNT 1780 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. Acid-stable proteases of the subtilisin family, their use in animal ABfeed, feed-additives and feed compositions containing such proteases, and methods for the treatment of vegetable proteins using such proteases. CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN L9 2003:288709 USPATFULL ANNovel variant EGIII-like cellulase compositions TIGualfetti, Peter, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES INMitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, UNITED STATES Phillips, Jay, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES US 2003203467 **A**1 ΡI 20031030 20030519 (10) AIUS 2003-441625 A1 Division of Ser. No. US 2000-632570, filed on 4 Aug 2000, PENDING RLI Utility \mathtt{DT} FS APPLICATION Genencor International, Inc., 925 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, LREP 94034-1013 Number of Claims: 22 CLMNExemplary Claim: 1 ECL 5 Drawing Page(s) DRWN LN.CNT 2448 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. The present invention relates to novel variant EGIII or EGIII-like ABcellulases that have improved stability. The variant cellulases have

performance sensitive residues replaced to a residue having modified

stability.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN L9 2003:265403 USPATFULL AN Novel variant EGIII-like cellulase compositions TIGualfetti, Peter, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES IN Mitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, UNITED STATES Phillips, Jay, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES 20031002 US 2003186418 A1 PΙ US 2003-441626 A1 20030519 (10) ΑI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-632570, filed on 4 Aug 2000, PENDING RLI Utility DTFS APPLICATION Genencor International, Inc., 925 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, LREP 94034-1013 Number of Claims: 22 CLMN Exemplary Claim: 1 ECL 5 Drawing Page(s) DRWN LN.CNT 2451 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. The present invention relates to novel variant EGIII or EGIII-like AB cellulases that have improved stability. The variant cellulases have performance sensitive residues replaced to a residue having modified stability. CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN L9 2003:253540 USPATFULL ANVariant EGIII-like cellulase compositions TIGualfetti, Peter, San Francisco, CA, United States INMitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, United States Phillips, Jay, Palo Alto, CA, United States Genencor International, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. PAcorporation) US 6623949 B1 20030923 PΙ US 2000-632570 20000804 (9) ΑI DTUtility GRANTED FS Primary Examiner: Patterson, Jr., Charles L. EXNAM Genencor International, Inc \mathtt{LREP} CLMN Number of Claims: 12 Exemplary Claim: 1 ECL 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s) DRWN LN.CNT 2361 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. The present invention relates to novel variant EGIII or EGIII-like ABcellulases that have improved stability. The variant cellulases have performance sensitive residues replaced to a residue having modified stability. CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN L92003:161939 USPATFULL ANVariant EGIII-like cellulase compositions TIDay, Anthony G., San Francisco, CA, United States INGualfetti, Peter, San Francisco, CA, United States Mitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, United States Shaw, Andrew, San Francisco, CA, United States Genencor International, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. PA

20030617

20000804 (9)

Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-216295, filed on 18 Dec 1998,

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corporation)

US 2000-633085

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now patented, Pat. No. US 6268328

Utility DT

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EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gupta, Yogendra N.; Assistant Examiner: Elhilo, Eisa

Genencor International, Inc. LREP

Number of Claims: 21 CLMN Exemplary Claim: 1 ECL

5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s) DRWN

LN.CNT 1729

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

The present invention relates to novel variant EGIII or EGIII-like ABcellulases which have improved stability. The variant cellulases have performance sensitive residues replaced to a residue having modified stability.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s l1 (l) (acremonium chrysogenum) 10 L1 (L) (ACREMONIUM CHRYSOGENUM) L10

=> index bioscience

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=> s l1 (10a) (acremonium chrysogenum)

12 FILES SEARCHED...

FILE CAPLUS

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- 67 FILES SEARCHED...
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L11 QUE L1 (10A) (ACREMONIUM CHRYSOGENUM)

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FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

=> s 111

5 L11 L12

=> dup rem 112

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12

L135 DUP REM L12 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED) ANSWERS '1-4' FROM FILE CAPLUS ANSWER '5' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d bib abs 1-5

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1992:649981 CAPLUS AN

117:249981 DN

Protease C manufacture with Acremonium chrysogenum, and its industrial TIuses

Petkovic, Tomislav IN

KRKA, tovarna zdravil, p.o., Yugoslavia PA

Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp. SO CODEN: EPXXDW

Patent DT

English LA

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|------------|--------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | | | | | |
| ΡI | EP 498452 | A2 | 19920812 | EP 1992-102078 | 19920207 |
| | EP 498452 | A3 | 19921216 | | |
| | R: AT, DE, | IT, NL | | | |

PRAI YU 1991-226

19910207

Protease C is manufactured by aerobic cultures of Acremonium chrysogenum in a ABmedium containing C, N, and mineral sources, vitamins, and amino acids. Uses of protease C in industries related to leather, feed, dairy, textiles, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, and the waste water treatment are also claimed.

ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN L13

AN 1992:19724 CAPLUS

116:19724 DN

Microbial manufacture of 7-aminocephem compounds or salts thereof \mathtt{TI}

Isogai, Takao; Fukagawa, Masao; Iwami, Morita; Aramori, Ichiro; Kojo, INHitoshi

Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan PA

Eur. Pat. Appl., 86 pp. SO

CODEN: EPXXDW

Patent \mathtt{DT}

English LA

FAN.CNT 2

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | | | | | |
| PI | EP 436355 | A2 | 19910710 | EP 1990-313988 | 19901220 |
| | EP 436355 | A3 | 19911009 | | |

| | EP | 436355 | В1 | 19960508 | | | | |
|------|-----|---------------|--------|-----------|-----|-------|------------|-------------|
| | | R: AT, BE, | CH, DE | , DK, ES, | FR, | GB, G | R, IT, LI, | LU, NL, SE |
| | JР | 04234994 | A2 | 19920824 | | JP | 1990-33889 | 7 19901130 |
| | JP | 3057759 | B2 | 20000704 | | | | |
| | JP | 2000152796 | A2 | 20000606 | | JP | 2000-2148 | 19901130 |
| | JP | 3239359 | B2 | 20011217 | | | | |
| | JP | 2001186894 | A2 | 20010710 | | JP | 2000-35033 | 1 19901130 |
| | AT | 137803 | E | 19960515 | | AT | 1990-31398 | 8 19901220 |
| | ES | 2086386 | Т3 | 19960701 | | ES | 1990-31398 | 8 19901220 |
| | CA | 2032963 | AA | 19910628 | | CA | 1990-20329 | 63 19901221 |
| | CA | 2032963 | C | 20020219 | | | | |
| | HU | 58368 | A2 | 19920228 | | HU | 1990-8442 | 19901221 |
| | HU | 212767 | В | 19961128 | | | | |
| PRAI | JP | 1989-342113 | A | 19891227 | | | | |
| | JP | 1990-193609 | Α | 19900720 | | | | |
| | JP | 1990-338897 | A3 | 19901130 | | | | |
| | JP | 2000-2148 | A3 | 19901130 | | | | |
| os | MAI | RPAT 116:1972 | 1 | | | | | |
| GI | | | | | | | | |

$$R^{2}HN$$
 S $CH_{2}R^{1}$ $CO_{2}H$ I

A method for producing 7-aminocephem compds. I (R1 = H, OH, acetoxy) with ABan Acremonium chrysogenum capable of producing II (I, R1 = as above; R2 = C(:O)CO2H, CO2H, CH(NH2)CO2H) transformed with a plasmid encoding enzyme(s) capable of converting II to I. I are precursors of cephalosporin antibiotics. The cephalosporin C acylase (CC acylase) gene of Pseudomonas diminuta was cloned. Expression plasmids containing the CC acylase gene (pHBV1), the CC acylase gene and a D-amino acid oxidase gene (pHDV11), and the D-amino acid oxidase gene alone (pHDB3) were prepared A. chrysogenum BC2116 was transformed with these plasmids and cultured. Plasmid pHBV1-containing cultures produced 7-amino-3-acetoxymethyl-3-cephem-4carboxylic acid (7ACA) and 7-amino-3-hydroxymethyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid (7ADCA). Plasmid pHDV11-containing cultures produced 7ACA, 7ADCA, and 7-(4-carboxybutamido)-3-hydroxymethyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid (GL-7ADCA). Plasmid pHBD3-containing transformants produced GL-7ADCA and 7-(4-carboxybutamido)-3-acetoxymethyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1991:507455 CAPLUS

DN 115:107455

TI Cloning and nucleotide sequences of the complementary and genomic DNAs for the alkaline protease from Acremonium chrysogenum

AU Isogai, Takao; Fukagawa, Masao; Kojo, Hitoshi; Kohsaka, Masanobu; Aoki, Hatsuo; Imanaka, Hiroshi

CS Explor. Res. Lab., Fujisawa Pharm. Co., Ltd., Tsukuba, 300-26, Japan

SO Agricultural and Biological Chemistry (1991), 55(2), 471-7 CODEN: ABCHA6; ISSN: 0002-1369

DT Journal

LA English

AB CDNA encoding A. chrysogenum alkaline protease (Alp) was isolated from the A. chrysogenum ATCC11550 cDNA library by express-blot assay. The genomic DNAs encoding A. chrysogenum Alp were isolated from the A. chrysogenum genomic DNA library using the cloned cDNA as a probe. The 3150 nucleotides of the gene were sequenced. The prepro-Alp-consists of 402 amino acids and 2 intervening sequences are found within the coding

region. The amino acid sequence of A. chrysogenum Alp has 57% homol. to that of Aspergillus oryzae Alp. The entire cDNA encoding A. chrysogenum Alp directed the secretion of enzymically active Alp into the culture medium when expressed in Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1981:154893 CAPLUS

DN 94:154893

1

TI Regulation of alkaline exoprotease and cephalosporin C synthesis in Acremonium chrysogenum with various carbon and nitrogen sources

AU Shuvalova, I. A.; Bartoshevich, Yu. E.

CS All-Union Res. Inst. Antibiot., Moscow, USSR

SO Antibiotiki (Moscow) (1981), 26(3), 83-8 CODEN: ANTBAL; ISSN: 0003-5637

DT Journal

LA Russian

- When A. chrysogenum was cultivated in a medium containing different C sources, glucose supported maximum growth, followed by maltose, fructose, sucrose, and starch. In contrast, maximum synthesis of alkaline protease [9001-92-7] and cephalosporin C [61-24-5] was observed with starch, followed by sucrose, fructose, maltose, and glucose. The repressive effect of glucose was accompanied by inhibition of arthrospore and conidia formation. Aspartic acid, glutamine, leucine, and norvaline inhibited protease synthesis but stimulated cephalosporin C formation. Methionine and, to a lesser extent, cysteine induced the synthesis of both protease and cephalosporin C and stimulated mycelial fragmentation and sporulation. NH4+, like glucose, repressed the synthesis of protease and cephalosporin and inhibited sporulation.
- L13 ANSWER 5 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 1981-54802D [30] WPIDS

Acid proteinase microbiological production - using Acremonium chrysogenum strain as enzyme producer for high proteolytic activity.

DC D13 D16

IN KAMYSHKO, O P; KONEV, Y U; KUZNETSOVA, O S

PA (ANTI-R) ANTIBIOTICS ENZYMES

CYC 1

PI SU 779383 B 19801115 (198130) *

PRAI SU 1979-2734475 19790122

AN 1981-54802D [30] WPIDS

AB SU 779383 B UPAB: 19930915

Microbiological production of acid proteinase enzyme with milk- clotting activity includes submerged culturing of Acremonium chrysogenum L1A-T-049 producer strain. The strain, described as new is separated from local soil sample.

The acid proteinase biosynthesis is conducted in a culture medium comprising (in weight%): corn extract 0.1; soya bean flour 2.0; ammonium sulphate 0.2; glucose 2.0; starch 2; chalk 0.3 and water to 100 ml at pH 6.7-6.8. The above enzyme is non-toxic and when incubated with pepsin it increases the proteolytic activity of pepsin. Milk clotting activity of acid proteinase containing culture medium is 300 units/ml. Clotting period is 1.5 min. Bul.42/15.11.80.

```
=> s l1 (10a) (acremonium kiliense)
L14 0 L1 (10A) (ACREMONIUM KILIENSE)
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=> index bioscience FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION 47.57 105.50

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY SESSION -2.77 -5.54

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DISSABS, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 14:47:38 ON 09 JUN 2004

70 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

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- => s l1 (10a) (acremonium kiliense)
 - 15 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 25 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 41 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 60 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 68 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 0* FILE WPINDEX
 - O FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 70 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX
- L15 QUE L1 (10A) (ACREMONIUM KILIENSE)
- => s l1 (l) (acremonium kiliense)
 - 14 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 25 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 38 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 1 FILE IFIPAT
 - 55 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 2 FILE USPATFULL
 - 68 FILES SEARCHED...
 - 0* FILE WPINDEX
 - 2 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 70 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX
- L16 QUE L1 (L) (ACREMONIUM KILIENSE)

=> d rank

F1 2 USPATFULL F2 1 IFIPAT

=> file hits

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ENTRY SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

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FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 15:08:00 ON 09 JUN 2004 COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)

=> file uspatfull
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST

13.76
138.64

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE TOTAL

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ENTRY SESSION
0.00 -5.54
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:13:45 ON 09 JUN 2004

```
=> s 116
         722087 ACID
         419755 ACIDS
         741139 ACID
                  (ACID OR ACIDS)
          42474 PROTEASE
          24112 PROTEASES
          50523 PROTEASE
                  (PROTEASE OR PROTEASES)
        722087 ACID
        419755 ACIDS
        741139 ACID
                  (ACID OR ACIDS)
         14303 PROTEINASE
          3003 PROTEINASES
         15528 PROTEINASE
                  (PROTEINASE OR PROTEINASES)
          1208 ACREMONIUM
              5 KILIENSE
              4 ACREMONIUM KILIENSE
                  (ACREMONIUM (W) KILIENSE)
             2 L1 (L) (ACREMONIUM KILIENSE)
L17
=> d bib abs 1-2
L17
     ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
       2003:29832 USPATFULL
AN
       Use of acid-stable subtilisin proteases in animal feed
TI
IN
       Sjoeholm, Carsten, Alleroed, DENMARK
       Oestergaard, Peter Rahbek, Virum, DENMARK
       Kluenter, Anna-Marie, Loerrach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI
       US 2003021774
                           A1
                                20030130
AI
       US 2001-779334
                           A1
                                20010208 (9)
PRAI
       DK 2000-200
                            20000208
       US 2000-183133P
                            20000217 (60)
       Utility
\mathtt{DT}
FS
       APPLICATION
       PATREA L. PABST, HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP, SUITE 2000, ONE ATLANTIC CENTER,
LREP
       1201 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GA, 30309-3400
       Number of Claims: 12
CLMN
\mathsf{ECL}
       Exemplary Claim: 1
       3 Drawing Page(s)
DRWN
LN.CNT 1780
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
       Acid-stable proteases of the subtilisin family, their use in animal
AB
       feed, feed-additives and feed compositions containing such proteases,
       and methods for the treatment of vegetable proteins using such
       proteases.
```

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

```
L17 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

AN 94:3686 USPATFULL

TI Proteolytic enzymes

IN Samal, Babru B., Moor Park, CA, United States
Stabinsky, Yitzhak, Lawrenceville, NJ, United States

PA Amgen, Thousand Oaks, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5278062 19940111
```

AI US 1992-879507 19920501 (7)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-696337, filed on 1 May 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-35816, filed on 3 Apr 1987, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Bugaisky, Gabriele

LREP Winter, Robert B.
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 12 Drawing Figure(s); 23 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1080

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

This disclosure relates to a novel class of serine proteases isolated from a culture medium of fungus Tritirachium album. The serine proteases disclosed have a high degree of stability in detergent formulations.

In addition, this disclosure relates to a process for producing such serine proteases using recombinant techniques.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> log y COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION FULL ESTIMATED COST 6.38 145.02 DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE -5.54 0.00

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